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VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY EVENING OCTOBER 31, 1857.

NUMBER 28

EVENING BULLETIN.

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Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

With the "Country Daily," or "Tri-Weekly" is to be discontinued (as will be availed of that is subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or no option, if party is good, it will be continued.

Advertisers may, in registered letters, assume risk.

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One square, 10 lines agata.....	\$1.00	One square, 10 lines agata.....	\$1.00
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Advertisement inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, 75 cents per week.			
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SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1857.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—The present crisis may be referred to other causes more potent and immediate than excessive importations of foreign goods. This was, however, unquestionably the chief cause of the financial difficulties that rendered the year 1857 memorable, and, although not the sole cause of the present stringency in monetary affairs, it may be properly enumerated among the sources of our monetary difficulties. At any rate the crisis has served again to call public attention to this feature of political economy, the consideration of which may be useful to our whole nation. There can be no question that we import more than is necessary. We depend too much upon foreign industry. Possessing the greatest field and strongest inducements for the profitable investment of labor, the people of this country have neglected their opportunities for production. They have disregarded the first great law of political economy, that production is the prime source of national wealth. While the immense fields of the rich soils of the West invite the industry of the husbandman, and the exhaustless wealth of minerals imbedded in our mountains, and the splendid water power of our noble streams tempt the skill and labor of the manufacturer, thousands who might by their labor add greatly to the individual and national wealth and greatness have sought a life of utter and unproductive idleness in the learned professions, or chased the bubble Fortune in the whirlpool of mercantile speculations. A contemporary truly remarks: "We are a nation of merchants rather than a nation of producers. We are more engaged in carrying products from place to place in creating them. We have endeavored to get rich and powerful by commerce, instead of by productive industry. We have been content with the wages of carriers and brokers, when we should have added to these the better and larger profits of mechanics and manufacturers." We have committed a grave error. With the means within our reach to produce and manufacture nearly everything we want and from our surplus to supply provisions and the raw material to nearly the whole civilized world, and thus to keep up a constant flow of wealth into our country by which each individual may, slowly perhaps, but certainly become enriched, we have neglected our great opportunities and are paying annually millions of dollars to other people for doing for us what we might quite as easily and with much more profit do for ourselves.

The single item of cotton, one of our principal staples and an article that is largely consumed in a manufactured state by our people, furnishes a striking illustration of this suicidal policy. In the Treasury report for 1845, the following statement of the comparative values of the raw material and the manufactured product was forcibly and clearly presented: "At present prices, our cotton crop will yield an annual product of \$72,000,000, and the manufactured fabric \$504,000,000, furnishing profits abroad to thousands of capitalists and wages to hundreds of thousands of the working classes, all of whom would be deeply injured by any disturbance, growing out of a state of war, to the direct and adequate supply of the raw material." Here are \$482,000,000 paid annually for labor abroad, a large portion of which might and should be earned and kept at home by the domestic industry of our people. Under our present policy we are paying for our manufactured cotton goods imported from abroad seven hundred per cent, upon the cost of the raw material. This tremendous profit goes to reward the industry of other nations when it might just as well be made to enrich our own people and to render us as a nation more truly and completely independent.

We see also from the Cincinnati papers that the arrest of the counterfeiter Alex. Campbell here had led to the arrest in that city of John and Henry Diggins, who keep a daguerrean gallery there. It is stated that Campbell implicated these men, and our police gave information of it to the Cincinnati police. The brother Diggins are charged with having furnished the bills.

Ex-Senator Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, was at the Galt House last evening.

occasion for a single dollar of this vast expenditure on our part to foreign industry. We are amply able to manufacture all the cotton and woolen goods that we consume. We have an abundance of the raw material and the facilities for the application of domestic industry to the manufacture of them. The double cost of transportation, in addition to the tyrannous exactions of the English monopolists of the manufacture of these materials, more than compensates for any difference that may exist in the prices of labor here and in England or in Europe. The same may be said in regard to our importations of iron, of which there is enough in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri alone to supply the demand of the whole world.

With proper tariff regulations by which our manufacturers could be protected in their infancy from the combined and systematic efforts of European monopolists to break them down, the whole of the seventy-five millions of dollars annually expended by us for these two items of manufacture might be retained to bless and reward the industry of our own people. Our imports would then be greatly less than our exports, and a constant stream of wealth would be poured into the country from abroad which would soon make us the richest and most powerful nation in the world.

If the utopian idea of the impracticable and crack-brained philosophers who meet in world's conventions and by resolutions unite the whole universe in one great, comprehensive fraternity, could be immediately realized, the abstract idea of absolute free trade might properly find application; but, until this shall be accomplished, until the whole world shall be united in bonds of brotherly love, and become as one nation and one people with common laws and common interests, it is idle for us to constitute ourselves the almoners of all the rest of mankind and to daily impoverish ourselves in order to afford employment and to reward the industry of other nations. Our first duty is to ourselves, and the wisest governmental policy is that which will stimulate our domestic industry to produce for ourselves

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THE PERSIA'S NEWS.—We give a pretty full summary of the English financial news by the steamship Persia. It will be seen that at the time the Persia left Liverpool no intelligence of the suspension of the New York banks had been received there. The tone of the English press leads us to anticipate very unfavorable advices by the next steamer. The City of Baltimore left Liverpool and the Arago left Southampton on the 21st (four days after the sailing of the Persia) for New York, and the Canada left Liverpool on the 24th for Boston via Halifax. They will probably not arrive till Tuesday or Wednesday.

The details from India are not of striking interest. It is confidently predicted that Delhi would be taken during the ensuing fortnight. Inside the city the mutineers were in a bad condition, and as many as twenty-four cartloads of sick and wounded had been sent from it in one day. Lucknow would soon be relieved. General Havelock's action with the rebels near Bithoor was fought most gallantly by the Europeans. Most of the native princes were full of professions of loyalty, and the ruler of Cashmere had sent reinforcements to the British at Delhi. There was a revolution in Gevalior, and the death of Goolab Singh is reported. The Bengal money market is represented as in a bad state.

EVILS THAT MAN IS HEIR TO.—A gentleman crossing a street in Paris was noticed suddenly to utter the cry, "O my God," and to fall upon the pavement. He was taken by these passing near him into an apothecary's shop, where he was found to be pulseless and apparently dead. Attempts having been fruitlessly made to restore him, and having been pronounced by a physician dead of an apoplectic stroke, he was taken to the Morgue, as no means of identification were found about the body. After having removed the clothing, as is the custom, and allowed the body to remain naked some little time, one of the attendants thought he noticed motion in one of the eyelids, and, approaching for closer examination, saw the other lid open. Stooping to ascertain if he breathed, he was astonished to find the man extend his arms and grasp him about the neck. In a few minutes he completely recovered, and then stated that he was accustomed to such attacks of catalepsy, was aware when he uttered the cry of what was to happen, and was conscious all the while of what had been done.

In a town not far from Boston there is a boy who has a peculiar affection of a similar nature, belonging to the class of diseases embracing hysteria, catalepsy, &c. When told to go to sleep, he loses all sensation, so that he may be pinched or cut unconsciously. But, when in this state, he is subject to convulsive movements of the limbs of so severe a nature as to endanger their safety and render necessary the greatest precaution to prevent their being injured or broken.

In the proceedings of the Boston Natural History Society of October 7th is found an account of the presence of *maggots* in the skin of the neck and shoulders of a young and healthy child, specimens of which were exhibited to the Society and the case was narrated by Dr. Shaw. They were the larvae of some fly, which had deposited them upon the skin into which they had burrowed and caused a slight purulent eruption around them.

A NEW PUNISHMENT FOR SEPOYS.—In Notes and Queries, Mr. R. G. Pote makes the following singular suggestion for the punishment of the revolted Sepoys: "In its sternest decree and severest execution revenge itself may be bitterest glutted, as to this world and the next, without infringing on the claims of humanity and civilization. Let the swine, that is the source of the crime, be also the instrument of the punishment, and scorn and slaughter shall alike exult in the exhalation, when superstition infuses its own scorpion venom into the sting of suicidal doom. Fortunately for human nature, in every sense the keenest agony can be inflicted without the physical tortures from which eye and spirit shrink and the ludicrous may relieve the terrible in a just and righteous retribution. Beleaguer their cities with cords of boars; let them march from the sally ports over pigs' feet and cow-hides; charge their cavalry with herds of the wild hogs; let gun and howitzer throw concentrated pork to clear out their batteries and paralyze their battalions; spare woman, for her influence is universal, even on the untaught gallantry of the conquering soldier; but let infants be carefully cradled in cow-peas and tenderly nourished on the fattening pap sow; and incite the limbs of sainly fakir and swine with the unctuous fat of swine; scourge Brahmin and Ushraiva and ferociously thomeweed with thongs of brawn feed war with chimes; let the Mussulm obamas for once on the deviled legs of his key—we cannot spare him the whole of winter; and should the resolute Hindoo cling to death in the unprofaned odor of combine this with the flavor of broiling Nena Sahib, proclaim that his ashes, if still gathered into a stye; that his hair, if found living or dead, shall be cared for, to soften it; and that droves of the hog shall bear the consecrated relics in as they rove, henceforth and forever, in the leveled Bittor, you will thus see the fiercest and most effective revenge."

MENDOUS EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED LIVES.—We have been favored (says the *London Times*, Aug. 16th) with the following translation of a Persian letter, received from Joudpore, concerning the explosion of the magazine at that place: "The night of the 18th of August, between the hours of 12 and 2, heavy rain fell, accompanied with heavy peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, imparting to everything around a ghastly spectacle terrifying to behold. A few minutes after the scene was repeated with tenfold violence, and the people were greatly intimidated. In the fort belonging to the rajah, which is situated on a hill constructed of stones of various dimensions and sizes, and containing a passage subterraneous, the magazine of the rajah had been kept. This was struck with lightning, and some thousands of mounds of powder were exploded."

The shock was so great that the walls of the fort and a temple and four ponderous gates were blown up in the air into a thousand pieces, destroying 500 houses and all the people living therein. Up to the time of writing, the remnants of the inhabitants were engaged in removing the dead bodies found under these ruins. It was gleaned from the Kotwal of the place, that upwards of 1,000 had already been taken out, and that others were also being removed. The domestic servants of the rajah, as well as some Sepoys who were kept to guard the place, were all killed. Such a dreadful occurrence was never known in Joudpore before. The majority of the people were destroyed and otherwise injured. A stone weighing one maund was picked up at Soorsunagar Tala, distant four miles from Joudpore, where the political agent resides. Another large stone fell as far as six miles, at a place called Chovpasseyan, where, falling on a house, it killed three people. The explosion was so severe, that for six miles around the people and houses sustained a shock.

One of the most distinguished medical savans in Paris, at the present time, is Robin, the microscopist. He is described as a deathly pale, thin, serious-looking young man, of about thirty-four years of age. His whole life is devoted, by means of the microscope, to the study, the demonstration, and classification of morbid tissues. There is scarcely a cancer excised at Paris, nor a doubtful post mortem examination made, that Robin and his microscope are not consulted, and his word is authority.

OPERATIVES WANTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The *Charleston Standard*, referring to the thousands of laborers thrown out of employment at the North by the pressure of the times, extends to them the following invitation:

It might be well for these to consider of the opportunities presented at the South; here the want of labor, and we have room for millions. Charleston District alone has timber enough for the employment of 50,000, while it would be difficult to find a more attractive field for labor than the garden district immediately adjacent to the city. This field has been opened so recently, and so noiselessly, that we ourselves are scarcely conscious of its importance; but it presents incomparable advantages. The soil is susceptible of unlimited improvement; the climate is suited to the production of everything; from the grains and grasses of the North to the fruits of the tropics; the season is long enough for at least two crops a year; manure is to be had for the hauling; but little freighting is necessary; stock thrives without covering through the winter; there is no corporation tax on such improvements even as are within the limits of the city, and for special reasons the market is the finest in America. In the first place, there is no market farming at the South, properly so called, except within circuits of about five miles around our largest cities, the agricultural capacities of other sections of the country being devoted to plantation products. For this reason the market farmer has no competition from a distance, and his fruits, milk, meat, and vegetables command, in even our own market, the highest prices. Milk from 10 to 12 cents per quart, eggs from 25 to 40 cents per dozen, chickens from 50 cents to \$1 per pair and early fruits and vegetables whatever the producer has the conscience to ask for them.

But in the second place we have the run of fancy prices for early products, not only in our own markets, but for six weeks in the spring and six weeks in the fall we have the monopoly of the markets in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. By means of our steamers, two lines of which are now running to New York, we can send on strawberries, peas, potatoes, and the like, six weeks in advance of their maturity at either of those cities, and when the season is over we can again supply them six weeks with what their markets do not afford. So, also, by means of our steam line to Havanna, we have advantages over any point in the United States for many of our products.

This is an array of advantages unequalled, we believe, in any country. Socially and politically, it might be best to have slaves enough for all the labor we require, but there is no prospect of an increase from abroad. The number at the South is not now sufficient for one-tenth of the planting requisitions of the soil, and this field of farming was a waste until it became fertilized by the foreign farming idea, and as in this district there is room for one hundred to one even yet employed upon it, the balance must be even yet a waste until a tide of foreign farming labor shall be made to overspread it.

It is important to us to have this tract of country cultivated. There will be pleasure in the brightness and beauty thus produced, and profits in more abundant means of subsistence; but to persons in condition to take advantage of it, it is more important. There are lands within five miles of Charleston that yield \$300 to the acre per annum, and there are lands within fifteen miles of Charleston, equally good, that can be bought for \$5 per acre, and these lands are washed by two navigable rivers, and are intersected by two railroads.

THE PERSIA'S NEWS.

Large amounts of specie, in addition to that brought by the Persia were on the point of being shipped for the United States.

The Bank of Holland had advanced its rate of discount from 5½ to the unprecedented rate of 9 per cent.

The Bank of Antwerp had advanced its rates one per cent., viz: from 3½ to 4½.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

"There has been some talk lately in the American journals of a fresh expedition to Nicaragua. Walker, it has been said, although defeated, was not discouraged, and was disposed again to head an army of adventurous spirits, whom the sight of the maimed and tattered remnants of the last campaign had not dismayed. I understand that President Buchanan has addressed to all American Ministers at foreign courts a confidential circular, in which he declares that the principles of international law as regards neutrals shall be respected by his government, and that any expeditions from the United States against countries with which they are at peace shall be prevented by all legal means."

The London Morning Post, in a leading article upon Walker's new designs agains Nicaragua, denounces an alleged construction of law by General Cass which would prevent the frustration of these designs.

The Moniteur thus notices the "bottle story" recently referred to as having connection with the loss of the steamship Pacific:

"The Maritime Prefect of Brest has transmitted to the Minister Secretary of State for the Navy and the Colonies, a note written with a pencil in English, and which was enclosed in a glass bottle found on the 14th of September, 1857, on the strand of Melon, in the syndicate of Porspoder (Department of the Finistere). Great interest is attached to this note, which appears to have been written by a passenger on board the American steamer Pacific, supposed to be wholly lost with all hands in 1856; and we think it, therefore, our duty to publish its contents verbatim:

"Steamship Pacific. Eldridge, Commander. Smith, passenger. Steamship Pacific run between two icebergs. All hands lost. On the 1st of April, 1856. Just going down, 2 P.M."

The word April is written over a word effaced, for the author of the note had first commenced with a capital M, as if about to write March."

The Liverpool Post says that this affair is nothing more than a disgraceful hoax.

Lisbon dates are to the 8th of October. The yellow (or typhus) fever had spread to other parts of the city, and the number of cases had increased to about 150 a day, and the deaths to 35.

Letters from Lisbon state that a financial crisis had manifested itself there.

The popular were dissatisfied with the sanitary measures of the Government, and an outbreak was anticipated. Robberies had already commenced.

(From the London Times (city article), Oct. 14.)

FINANCIAL CRISIS—LONDON MONEY MARKET.

This has been another favorable day, and if the news from America by the Ariel, which is still delayed, should not prove very discouraging, there will be ground to hope that an increase of pressure may be avoided. There has been no announcement of any further failures of magnitude either in London or the Provinces. Shakspeare gold to the amount of £100,000 had been suspended, and several orders for the dispatch of silver to India have been countermanded. The pressure for discount at the bank continues heavy, but it has greatly moderated in comparison with the early days of the week, and the large re-payments of advances falling due have been well met.

(From the London Post's City Article, Oct. 16.)

FINANCIAL CRISIS—LONDON MONEY MARKET.

This has been another favorable day, and if the news from America by the Ariel, which is still delayed, should

not prove very discouraging, there will be ground to hope that an increase of pressure may be avoided. There has been no announcement of any further failures of magnitude either in London or the Provinces. Shakspeare gold to the amount of £100,000 had been suspended, and several orders for the dispatch of silver to India have been countermanded.

The pressure for discount at the bank continues heavy, but it has greatly moderated in comparison with the early days of the week, and the large re-payments of advances falling due have been well met.

(From the London Post's City Article, Oct. 16.)

PENNINGTON'S TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE.—Mrs. Elizabeth Farrell, alias Mrs. Elizabeth Billings, a lady of birth and education, was recently brought before Mr. Justice, at a police office in London, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. She was charged with forging the following message: "Return by first train, your mother is dangerously ill. El. Leach." This was sent to Mr. William T. Billings, who had seduced the accused and induced her to go abroad with him, where he had passed her for his wife, and where he finally deserted her and left her to find her way home as she might. The charge was dismissed on the ground that forgery involves the intention to deceive and defraud. Here the party resorted to this expedient in order to obtain an interview; the intention was to decoy for the purpose of bringing Mr. Billings in town, which is not an intention to defraud.

Pending the decision of the Bank Directors, discounts were scarce yesterday, and the morning, unless at a decided advance upon the last minimum, were at a short paper, and from 7½ to 8 per cent. for four and six month bills. After it became known that an alteration had not been considered imperative by the Directors, discounts were more freely obtained, and the terms were somewhat easier. The afternoon the market price was 7½ per cent. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 455 Main street.

JAMES W. PRATHER.

CHESSMEN AND BACKGAMMON-BOARDS. from

one dollar up to six and ten dollars, for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE.

031 b

toons. But it is on the contrary, that should announce a continuation of commercial depression, and a spread of the panic, then we may look for movement in the value of money at any moment. It may be inferred that the next intelligence will be far from satisfactory as to render it unnecessary for the Governor of the bank again to exert himself, but it will not be far from independence of the collectors, at the same time, that the aspect of affairs both here and abroad, and the position of the United States is scarcely reassuring on the point of the value of money remaining where it is at present for any lengthened period.

(From the London Herald's City Article, Oct. 16.)

The future action of the bankauthorities will depend upon the character of the accounts from America and England, and the extent of their banking reliance on an immediate arrival (even at the present point) in the advance of the rate of discount. It must likewise be borne in mind that the position of the principal money markets of Europe, particularly Germany and Holland, are far from satisfactory, and that symptoms of a similar nature have latterly been more than usually exhibited. With such a state of things in existence, which cannot fail to be sensibly influenced by discouraging advices of the progress of the crisis in the United States, disastrous intelligence from India, the necessity for the exercise of frugality, the important and self-evident, and every disposition to prevent and mitigate undue alarm manifested.

(From the London Herald's City Article, Oct. 17.)

THE AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM.—The reversal of the Persia's advice convinces us that our previous remarks, touching the monetary crisis in the United States, were perfectly correct. Indeed we are now persuaded that we took a very *aevum* of the matter. According to the latest New York advices, the banks of America are in a state of prostration. So great was the run that it had become *imperative* to hold a meeting of Bank Directors to avert one universal crash, and devise some means whereby the wheels of commerce would be extricated from the threathened period. It must be general that the monetary system of the United States, for no commercial purposes, is in a state of complete bankruptcy. So great was the run that it had become *imperative* to hold a meeting of Bank Directors to avert one universal crash, and devise some means whereby the wheels of commerce would be extricated from the threathened period. It must be general that the monetary system of the United States, for no commercial purposes, is in a state of complete bankruptcy.

The Bank of England, foreseeing the nature and extent of the "crisis," made an export of specie to America. They were not wrong. The steamship Baltic, which sailed for New York on Wednesday, took out, as a first instalment, £1,000,000. This will be continued weekly, and so long as the English banks continue to do what they are doing, so long as the monetary system of the United States remains as it is, so long as the rate of discount remains at 16½. It would pay speculators in gold coin to ship specie to New York, if there is the prospect of realising as much as 35 per cent. on first-class paper; and this, we are told, was deemed by the Bank of England as a reasonable profit to be made in a time of such extreme difficulty as the present.

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\$30,000 WORTH

OF
**LADIES' FANCY FURS
ON COMMISSION!**

In addition to our usual great variety of FANCY FURS, we have received large shipments on commission from some of the best manufacturers in New York, who are compelled to dispose of them at a sacrifice. These invoices contain some of the most elegant RUSSIAN SABLE, STONE MARTIN, GERMAN FITCH, SWEDISH SABLE, AMERICAN MARTIN, CANADA MINK, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, &c.

We would just remind the ladies that these Furs will be sold at prices far below the usual cost of the same, and such an opportunity may not offer again in five years. We will have them open and ready for exhibition by Monday, 2d November.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

631 j&b

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. McCLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the

National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

May 26 d&w&ow&d&b

FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.

CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES,

CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL OPERA AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES;

COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for in- flamed eyes.

We always have the largest assortment for all conditions of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every case satisfaction warranted. Old frames refilled and repaired promptly. RAMSEY BROTHERS,
425 Main st., second door below Fourth.

A. J. HARRINGTON,
No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts.,

Keep constantly on hand the choicest brands of

Havana Cigars
AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

A share of public patronage solicited. 425 j&b&m

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
73 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

17 wj&d b&m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR
THE SEASON.

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND
HIGH PRICES!

We have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-
CUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regular
supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our as-
sortment the largest in the CITY. Our prices are
unrivalled and lowest at THE LOWER PRICES.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.
W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WAREROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new
block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,
424 b&m

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FLUTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our factory and art-
now much to turn out from ten to twelve
Flutes per week. We would respectfully
inform our wholesale and retail pur-
chers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
increased demand for our instruments.

With regard to merit, Flutes would respect-
ably rank in the first five years, we have re-
ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition

with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Warerooms corner of Main and
Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

424 b&m

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

\$30,000 WORTH OF LADIES' FURS

WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION
OF PRICES BY HAYES, CRAIG, &
CO., who have too high a regard for the ladies
to humbug them by "selling at cost," but are
determined to sell at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, preferring
rather to dispose of the Furs at a very small advance than
keep them over. No lady need go without Furs if low
prices will induce her to purchase.

17 wj&d b&m

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,

NEW GOODS IN

FINE FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,

&c., &c.,

Purchased in New York at greatly reduced prices,

JUST RECEIVED BY

C. DUVALL & CO.

Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

WE have now in store a large and general assortment of

goods in the above line, which have just been pur-

chased by our special buyer at prices far below those paid

for the same articles before the "pangs."

We have determined to offer the most moderate prices in our entire stock.

We therefore invite the public generally to examine our

assortment and be convinced of what we say.

17 wj&d b&m

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EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

The Navy Department has designated three of the five sloops of war respectively to the navy yards of Gosport, Philadelphia, and Pensacola. One of the engines is to be constructed at the Washington navy yard.

The plans and drawings of these vessels are now in process of preparation, and, together with the sloop to be built by Mr. Westervelt, will be commenced with the least possible delay. It is not yet determined where the remaining sloop is to be built, but this question will probably be decided during the present week.

The operatives at the Charlestown and Portsmouth yards will be ample. A large amount of work will be thrown into the Brooklyn yard. The discharge of workmen at the Gosport yard was merely temporary. It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to keep the mechanics at these yards employed during the winter, a policy which cannot fail to be rightly appreciated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Previous to the election in Kansas, Gov. Walker received specific instructions from the Administration relative to his duty upon that subject, and which precluded him from purging the polls as he recently did in rejecting the returns from the Oxford district, acting without authority from Washington, and clearly violating his instructions. His conduct is emphatically condemned. There is reason for belief that both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton will be removed unless they shall choose to resign.

Application was made to-day for the employment of United States troops on Wednesday next to assist if necessary the State authorities in preserving peace at the elections in Baltimore. Definite action has not been taken, though it is highly probable that the request will be refused.

Sir William Ousey is expected to arrive at Washington about the 15th of November, and it is believed that his instructions will be such as to lead to the adjustment of the Central American question in a manner entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Attorney General Black has given an opinion that the Government of the United States has ample power, and, by the highest treaty stipulations, is bound to redress the wrongs of the Kansas Nation Indians against unlawful intruders upon their reserved lands.

The amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft is \$9,802,000. The receipts for the week ending Monday were \$441,000.

In reply to a postmaster who complained of being overwhelmed with small change, First Assistant Postmaster Gen. King says: "A postmaster is not compelled to receive cents in payment of either postage or stamps, nor from any person at one time more than thirty cents in three cent coins."

The Postmaster General has appointed six route agents to accompany the mails between Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio, with a view to insure prompt transmission.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, P. M.

The excitement increases. The Governor has been waited upon by a number of prominent citizens, urging him to withdraw his proclamation. He gave no definite answer. A town meeting has been called for to-morrow afternoon.

The Mayor has issued a notice requesting the citizens not to attend the meeting, fearing it may tend to inflame the present excited state of the public mind.

A number of military officers have called on the Governor, informing him that the military would not obey his orders and that most of the companies were temporarily disbanded.

Democratic politicians are enrolling to offer their services to the Governor as armed citizens under military commanders.

The Mayor will issue a proclamation on Monday morning detailing his arrangements for the preservation of the peace and protection of voters.

The city is full of rumors with regard to the arrival of arms from Washington, but they are believed to be entirely unfounded.

Some of the armories of the German companies were to-day entered by a party of men who took out all the arms and carried them to the central police station, laying them down on the floor. They were promptly returned by the marshal.

The military are to report to the Governor at noon to-morrow.

The general impression is that he will withdraw the proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.

The Governor's proclamation and the correspondence between His Excellency and the Mayor still excites much public attention. The military officers are enrolling men for the various companies, but the work progresses slowly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

A serious fight occurred at the City Hall, to-day, between a party of Democratic politicians. One of them, named Conner, was beaten to death by Teddy Donovan, a custom house officer.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.

On the examination of the forgers to-day, Price was held for trial in the sum of \$10,000, and Stanton and Cowell were held as witnesses. Cowell testified to executing an immense number of counterfeits on many of the New England banks, which he delivered to Price to pass. He was to receive 70 cents on the dollar for executing signatures.

NEW YORK, October 30.

Winslow, Lanier, & Co., bankers, announce their intention to resume payment in full to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30, P. M.

River falling slowly. Weather unchanged.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 30, P. M.

River 6 feet 10 inches by the pier mark and falling. Weather cloudy. Mercury 44.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1857.

Present—E. D. Weatherford, president, and all the members except Alderman Crawford.

A report from the Street Inspector of the Western District, showing the cost of work on the streets for two weeks ending 28th inst. to be \$162 71, was referred to Street Committee of the Western District.

Also, a report from the Eastern District, amounting to \$312 21, was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A claim of \$533 12 in favor of Morton & Griswold, a stationery, was referred to Finance Committee.

An account of \$9 25 in favor of A. J. King was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Also, a claim of \$2 in favor of N. H. Plummer was referred to Committee on Finance.

A claim of \$188 in favor of A. H. Bryan was referred to Revision Committee.

A contract executed by George Meadows, to put a new roof on Market-house No. 5, was presented, and, on motion of Alderman Weatherford, approved.

Three apportionments were presented from the City Engineer for grading, bouldering, and curbing Portland Avenue from Fourth to Fifth, from Fifth to Sixth, and from Tenth to the U. S. Marine Hospital, which were referred to Committee on Streets of the Western District; and thereupon—

Alderman Howard reported resolutions receiving the work, which were severally adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

B. McAtee \$390 22, for bouldering intersection of High and Bridge street;

John N. Collins \$192 96 for coal;

J. Dealy \$4 95 for locks and keys;

John Keegan \$125 60 for digging a ditch in Seventeenth street;

John Keegan \$18 75 for repairs at the intersection of Tenth and Broadway;

E. Parker \$20 for hauling stone to Kentucky Engine House;

Wm. Kaye \$506 90 for making a bell for the Falls City Hook and Ladder Co.;

Prentiss, Henderson, & Osborne \$196 90 for pub-

lic printing;

Geo. P. Doern \$170 30 for same;

Val. Fuller \$10 for shingles.

A resolution from the Common Council, asking the appointment of a committee of two from this Board to confer with a similar committee from the Common Council, on the subject of the currency ordinance, was read and adopted, and Aldermen Duvall and Rousseau were appointed.

A resolution from the same, instructing the Mayor to report to the next session of the Legislature the official vote of the people of Louisville on amendments to the Charter, which was adopted.

A petition was read from Olmstead & O'Connor, asking authority to erect a coal scale on Fulton st., near the corner of Clay, and thereupon, on motion of Alderman Burton, a resolution was adopted authorizing said scale to be erected.

Alderman Rousseau, from the Revision Committee, following report, which was concurred in:

The Committee on Revision, to whom was referred the communication of His Honor the Mayor, touching the bill of J. O. Salisbury, for deepening and repairing a well, had considered that matter and report that in their opinion, the said bill (\$30), should not be paid by the city.

It appears in the communication of His Honor, that he and Mr. Ray, the pump contractor, differed as to the mode of deepening a well. Mr. Ray was of opinion that the walls of the well, being stone, would fall in and endanger the lives of himself and operatives, if an iron boiler, costing \$30, was not used in deepening the well. His Honor thought otherwise and insisted that a wooden tub should be used, and Mr. Ray refusing to adopt His Honor's plan, His Honor thereupon employed Mr. Salisbury to do the work at \$30.

We know of no law, State or city, authorizing the Mayor to employ persons to deepen and repair wells and charge the city therefor. The city has herself employed persons for that purpose, who are responsible to her, and not to the Mayor, for the faithful discharge of the duty; they have given bond and security to secure its performance. It is by charter, art. 4, sec. 4, the duty of the Mayor to "exercise a general supervision over" them, but he cannot discharge them. He can neither make nor unmake them. They are officers of the city, not at all answerable to the Mayor for the proper discharge of their duties. If they fail to discharge them, it is his duty to report the dereliction to the General Council, which alone has power to remedy the evil. "He shall take care that the city ordinances are executed" (charter, art. 4, sec. 4), but not by discharging one officer and appointing another in his stead. He cannot bind the city by any such act—such an act is a violation of the city ordinance.

We do not undertake to decide whether His Honor or Mr. Ray was the better judge of the best mode of deepening the well, or whether the walls of the well would tumble in. But, as Mr. Ray follows that business, we suppose he understands it. And as he had to go down into the well and risk the falling in of the walls, and His Honor didn't, we think he had the right to adopt that mode of doing the work which he believed safest and best. Under similar circumstances we should cheerfully accord to His Honor a like discretion. "Equal rights to all men, exclusive privileges to none," was once a favorite maxim, and is not yet forgotten. In accordance we say, "Let him that goeth down to the bottom of a well walled with stone, to deepen it, use, if need be, an iron boiler to protect life and limb. And let not him that sitteth at the top of the same well and looketh down at him merely, compel his brother to use a frail wooden tub at the hazard of his life."

L. H. ROUSSEAU, Chairman.

Alderman Rousseau, from Revision Committee, reported a resolution authorising the payment of whatever cost may have been incurred by S. Oyler, James O'Bryan, Silas Gray, Henry Wallace, and Mary Brown, on account of suit brought against the city for alleged damages by reason of ditching Madison street, between Preston and Jackson streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution approving the apportionment for digging and walling a well at the corner of Eighteenth and Broadway streets, W. R. Gray contractor, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, by leave, presented a petition from Peter Heron, for a coffee-house at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Coffee-houses.

Alderman Howard, by leave, introduced a resolution granting further time to J. D. Salvage until the first day of December next, to complete the grading and paving of Magazine street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Hall, from Committee on Coffee-houses and Taverns, reported a resolution granting coffee-house license to David Derck, on Market street, between Brook and Floyd streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Hall, from same, reported a resolution to refund to Stephen Schmid \$210, and rescinding the resolution granting him a coffee-house license, which was adopted.

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